The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

ENDURANCE.

How much the heart may bear and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer, and not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh.
Death chooses his own time; till that is worn,
All evils must be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life;
Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal
That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This also, can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill,
We seek some small escape—we weep and pray—
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still,
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn—
But think it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life—
We hold it closer, dearer than our own—
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken and alone;
But ah! we do not die with those we mourn—
This also can be borne.

Behold we live through all things—famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain! all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body—but we cannot die,
Tho' we be sick, and tired and faint and worn;
Lo! all things can be borne.

Miscellaneous.

FATHER AND SON.

A Comedy in Two Acts.

PART I.

"And, so, sir, this is your decision?"

"Honor, father, forbids any other."

"Do you mean to say that you are engaged to the girl?"

"Not exactly. I await her decision."

"Then you have proposed?"

"I have, sir."

"And you've resolved to marry Miss Cameron and not Miss Dashwood?"

"If Miss Cameron will accept me."

"Very well, sir, very well! This is your gratitude—this your filial duty! you self-willed, ungrateful dog, in return for the trouble I've had with you, the efforts I've made to secure for you the best match in the country. Here is a fine, dashing, handsome young woman, rich, and belonging to one of the first families of the country, whom you throw aside for the sake of a pale-faced chit of a clergyman's daughter."

"Father!"

"Don't father me, sir—don't interrupt me—don't speak to me again. Get out of my sight! but remember! the day on which you marry Lena Cameron you will cease to be a son of mine. I'll disown, I'll disinherit you, sir, and leave all I have to the new Orphan Assylum."

Such was the scene enacted in Squire Chester's parlor—a scene frequently presented upon the stage to sympathizing and delighted crowds—an irate, father, portly, red-faced and loud-voiced, with hands beneath coat-tails, *a la* Pickwick, and eyes glaring wrathfully through gold-rimmed spectacles, upon a handsome and undutiful son, bent upon wedding the object of his soul's idolatry against his father's wishes. Yet in this instance it was no mere acting, but on the part of each, serious and resolute earnest.

To add to the dramatic effect, at the moment in which the Squire's last words were spoken, a fair, delicate looking girl, who was about entering the room, catching the sound of the angry voice, paused an instant with her hand on the door knob, as if hesitating whether to enter. And thus it happened that she heard her own name coupled with the threat already mentioned.

She turned then, and glided swiftly up the stairs to her room. Locking the door she threw herself on a couch, and burying her face in the pillows, remained a long time quite motionless. She did not weep, but when at length she arose, her face was very, very pale, and her sweet blue eyes had a haggard look of suffering, painful to witness in one so young.

Seating herself at the table, she drew towards her a writing desk, and wrote as follows:

DEAR COUSIN PHILIP.—Since our interview of yesterday, I have thought the matter over, and come to the conclusion that it will be the best that we do not marry. Do not blame me—do not question me ever. I have reasons which I cannot explain, but act as I think will be best for us both.

LENA.

"Where is Miss Cameron?" questioned Philip of the servant who handed him this note.

"Gone over to Elmwood, sir, to her aunt, Mrs. Page. I heard her say she would stay there until her return to the city in a few days.

An hour later, Philip Chester was on his way to Elmwood. The path was lonely, leading through a sequestered wood, and he was consequently surprised, when at an abrupt turning, he came suddenly face to face with a young lady, very tall, very handsome, and attired in a rich riding habit, and floating plume. Philip lifted his hat respectfully, and would have passed on, but the lady paused full in the path before him.

"Excuse me—you are Mr. Philip Chester?"

He bowed.

"And I am Josephine Dashwood."

"In his surprise he hardly knew what to say. "I did not know—I was not aware of Miss Dashwood's being in the neighborhood."

"I dare say not. You were expecting perhaps, you and your honored father to behold me for the first time at the residence of my respected uncle and guardian, Simon Walker, Esq. But you see I was too anxious to wait, so I concluded to run down a day or two to Elmwood, on the strength of Mrs. Page being an old friend of my mother. I wanted to see you, Mr. Chester."

"You do me honor," said Philip, puzzled in what manner to treat this frank avowal. The young lady meanwhile played with the horse's mane.

"I am glad of this accidental meeting," she resumed, for I was just thinking how it would be possible to obtain a private interview."

Philip started.

"I believe," continued she cooly, "that there has been some arrangement made, concerning us by those two old—I mean your much honored father and my highly respected uncle—a little matrimonial scheme, if I am not mistaken. Very kind of them, doubtless, though it might have been kinder to have left us to choose for ourselves and be happy in our own way."

A faint gleam of hope began to dawn on Philip.

"I want to tell you a secret, Mr. Chester. May I trust you?"

"If you will do me the honor," he replied still coldly.

"Ah, I see you don't like me, but you will after a while. This then is my secret. I am in love—pray don't be alarmed—not with you."

"Thank you!" said he almost involuntarily.

With a very handsome, very clever, very worthy and deserving young man," resumed Miss Dashwood with unmoved seriousness, "but *poor*. And you are in love with one equally perfect, but suffering under the same stigma."

She looked at him seriously now, with her dark eyes, and he met the gaze frankly.

"Now we understand each other," she said, resuming her former tone and manner; "and now we can do as seems best to us under the circumstances. It won't do to rebel openly against these two old fogies—I beg their pardon—those wise and venerable old gentlemen; but we can manage quietly to circumvent them, and have our own way, can't we?"

"Perhaps you have formed some plan to that effect?" said Philip, half amused and half interested.

"You shall hear," she answered. "I am told that your dear, delightful father admires *'dashing'* ladies, wants a dashing daughter-in-law, and mistress of his establishment. You will dine to-morrow at Elmwood. Be sure not to disappoint Mrs. Page, who knows all about it, and takes a motherly interest in the affair. We will see whether the old gentleman is satisfied with his chosen daughter-in-law. But, whatever occurs, your *role*, remember is to be perfectly charmed. Will you accept your part, Mr. Chester?"

Half laughing, half wondering, he agreed. And so they rode on together through the shadowy woodpath; Philip Chester liking his companion far better than he had previously thought possible of Miss Dashwood.

PART II.

Scene second, act first, transports us to the drawing-room, where sat the good lady, Mrs. Page, in all the formal dignity of a country dinner dress, endeavoring to entertain some half a dozen guests, of whom Squire Chester was one. Seated near an open window he was anxiously awaiting the appearance of Miss Dashwood, with a vague hope as to the effect which might be thereby produced upon his undutiful son. That self-willed young man lounged near, cheerfully conversing with a lady, while Lena Cameron, very pale and quiet, was bending over a bit of embroidery, with fingers that trembled a little and eyes that were rarely uplifted.

Suddenly the sharp notes of a bugle pierced the ears of the assembled company.

"There is Joe!" said Mrs. Page. "I am glad that she has come, as now we can have dinner."

"Joe?" doubtfully inquired one of the lady guests.

The squire looked from the window as invited, and beheld a man's hat and coat, as he thought, and a woman's skirt, dashing full speed up the avenue toward the house with half a dozen dogs accompanying. Springing unassisted to the ground she proceeded to unloosen the saddle and threw it upon the ground; then walked several times round the horse, evidently examining into his condition, and discussing the same with the groom, who had now appeared.

If Squire Chester regarded this unexpected appearance of his son's chosen wife with any emotions of surprise or disappointment, he at least did not express it. On the contrary, he bowed and shook hands with true old school gallantry and courtesy, as that young lady presently entered the room, followed by two of the dogs aforesaid, to whom she whistled an encouragement to enter.

"Oh, my dear, the dogs!" remonstrated Mrs. Page piteously, "we are not accustomed to having them dogs in the drawing-room."

"Dear me! not have dwags in the drawing-room! Why, I have mine with me everywhere, and all over the house—Like dwags, sir?" she inquired with a pretty drawl, of her future father-in-law.

"Very much—in their proper place," the old gentleman felt restrained to say. To which Miss Dashwood replied by a just perceptible shrug of her graceful shoulders, and then went to dinner.

"No turkey, thank you," said she; "I never take fowl—its only fit for invalids and babies; so insipid. I'll take roast beef—rare, if you please—though I prefer steak and onions."

And besprinkling the gory slice with an abundance of cayenne sauce, Miss Dashwood commenced her repast, while the Squire turned away his eyes, meeting those of Lena Cameron, his wife's niece, who had been regarding these proceedings of the "dashing young lady," with an expression akin to horror. Poor child! she wasn't in the secret. But the squire, thought, as he looked at her, how very delicate and refined and lady-like she appeared.

Miss Dashwood declined sherry, but accepted a little port instead—expressing a preference for French brandy and water. It was quite the "style" now, she asserted for ladies to prefer brandy. Indeed, some even expressed a partiality for Bourbon, though she herself considered it inferior to brandy in point of taste and real refreshment; and Squire Chester felt provoked at the assiduity with which his son refilled the young lady's glass and listened admiringly to all she said.

"Give us some music, Joe," said Mrs. Page, when they were again in the drawing-room. And the Squire, who was devoted to music looked up and brightened. It was one of his favorite anticipations, that of his son's wife playing to him, and soothing him in his after dinner hours with the melodies he loved. And now he came up to the piano, and stood expectant.

Miss Dashwood played a rattling prelude, and then suddenly broke into a bravora, which caused one old lady to vacate her seat near the instrument. The squire, undaunted, kept his post, until a hunter's song, with all the accompaniment of "horn, hound and rider hallo," overcame even his courtesy, and he too retreated.

"Now, Lena, one of our favorite songs," said her aunt, quietly, and the girl sat down and in a sweet, low and somewhat plaintive voice, sang, "Bonnie Doon," and "Annie Laurie."

"That's the music that I like," remarked Squire Chester, to his hostess, *sotto voce*. "Those charming old songs are worth all the modern fol-de-rals that have ever been written. And he looked thoughtfully at Miss Cameron. Likewise hearkened to the discourse now going on between the former and his son.

"I do so doat on horses," observed the young lady. "I could'nt be happy under any circumstances, without at least two of my own—a rider and a hunter. I delight in hunting, whenever it is to be had, and generally upon that account pass my summers among the mountains, though deer are becoming scarce and woodcock almost as much so. I wish we had fox hunting here as in England. I prefer novels in which fox hunting comes in—'Guy Livinston,' for instance. What a splendid fellow he was!—and what a hundrum country is ours, where there is hardly anything to amuse except the theatres. If I had my own way, I should be an actress. Don't you think so, Mr. Chester?"

"Capital!" responded the young man, with emphasis, and a pleased half-amused, and half-earnest look, which did'nt escape his watchful sire, though he might not understand it.

"He's a ninny!" was the mental reflection of the latter. "What sort of a wife would such a woman make?" was his next involuntary thought, until it suddenly occurred to him, with something like a shock, that this was really, after all, the woman whom he had chosen for his son's wife, for his daughter-in-law, for the mistress of the house and household. And again he looked at Lena—very kindly this time.

"You must see my Beelzebul," resumed Miss Dashwood, enthusiastically, "such a charming creature!—full of life, yet so tractable and affectionate, that I assure you, sir," addressing the squire, he'll walk into the breakfast room and drink out of your coffee cup at the table."

This assurance appeared to have no particular charm for Squire Chester, for he turned away with very little ceremony.—Miss Dashwood went up stairs on some errand, and they heard her whistling as she crossed the hall.

"Philip," whispered the Squire, "I think we'd better be going."

"Not, yet sir. Miss Dashwood is about to show me her new pistols; then she will teach me a new game with cards, and afterwards we're to go to the stables."

"To go where?"

"To the stable, sir, to look at the horses."

The Squire cast on him a look of concentrated indignation.

"Is that—is Miss Dashwood, or Joe, or whatever else she is called, a man or a woman?"

"The latter, I presume, sir. It is the fashion now-a-days, you know, for dashing young women like her, to adopt a masculine style in general. It sits well on Miss Joe—don't you think so, sir?"

"Miss Joe be ——."

"The old gentleman recollected himself in time. But he had seen enough of the dashing young Miss Josephine, his old friend Simon Walker's niece, and very moody was he, as he rode home that night.

"Philip," said he, a day or two after, "I don't see the use of you going to Elmwood so often, now that Miss Dashwood is there."

"Why not, sir, I thought you would like it."

"The truth is, I'm disappointed in Miss Dashwood. I can't approve of such a woman as a wife for any man save a horse-dealer or a circus rider. Especially I should not approve of her as mistress of this house. I have no desire to see my drawing-room turned into a dog-kennel, or to have horses walking in and drinking out of my coffee cup. In fact," said the Squire waxing warm, "I won't have any future daughter-in-law going about the house whistling, and odorous of brandy and cigars, too, I shoud'nt wonder. I heard her say it was the fashion. Ugh."

Philip was satisfied; the more so when a week later, his father observed that little Lena would make as good a wife for him as any he could get.

The wedding took place within six months. Miss Dashwood herself a happy bride, was present, and the Squire wondered exceedingly at the great change and improvement wrought in her by the influence of marriage.

Rules of Court.

The effect of the Supreme Court's decision on the Stay Law has been discussed this week, in Guilford Superior Court. The following practical questions presented themselves, (as to new cases:)

1st. When and how shall the defendant plead to the complaint?

2d. When and how shall replication be made, and issue be made up?

3d. When shall these actions stand for trial, and when judgment be taken by default?

From an extended notice in yesterday's *Topic* we make room for the following extract from the decision of the Judge, and for the Rule adopted:

Remember that the 'old law' and practice, governs *as to the subject matter*, and the Code of Procedure, *as to form*, let us see if we can harmonize the provisions of both. 'When shall the defendant plead?' This is not purely a matter of form. Under the old practice, the present term would have been denominated the 'Appearance,' term, the next, the 'Trial' term. If the defendant did not appear, judgment might be taken by default. If he did appear the case stood for trial, at the next term. Let this distinction be still preserved as it easily may be.

'*How* shall the defendant plead?' Evidently this pertains to the 'form of the action,' and the Code gives us the answer 'by answer or demurrer,' as prescribed in the Code, and the same must be in writing and the plaintiff must have opportunity to reply or demur; and yet the issue must be made up, for trial, at least thirty days before the next term.

One more question remains to be answered. How shall the defendant appear? It has been decided that the entry of an attorney's name in an action even without pleas, constitutes an 'appearance.' From these considerations, we deduce the rule, applicable to this class of the cases which came under the 'Stay Law,' which rule will be observed and enforced in this District.

RULE.—In that class of cases, embraced by subdivision 3, section 8, Code of Civil Procedure, in which the summons is made returnable to the present term, under section 405, if the defendant makes no appearance (by entry of attorneys name upon the docket,) before the second Wednesday of the present term, judgment may be taken by default. If appearance is thus made, the defendant shall have until the eighth Monday, preceding the first day of the next term, to file his answer or demurrer, to which the plaintiff may demur or answer, as in other actions under the Code, the issue being made up and the action placed upon the 'Civil Issue' Docket, thirty days before the beginning of the term. If no answer or demurrer shall have been filed by the defendant, on or before the time above limited, the action shall be placed upon the 'Civil Issue' Docket without any pleading on the part of the defendant, and the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment, at the next term, according to the prayer of his complaint. All pleading must be under the Code, and if the complaint is verified, all subsequent pleadings must be verified also.

It is believed that the above rule harmonizes the requirements of the former laws, and also meets the demands of the Code.'—*Greensboro' Topic.*

From the Vineland Weekly.

Health Influences of Vineland. What is It?

During the time of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, sixty years ago, invalids were recommended to come to this section of the country for their health. Dr. Rush, in some portion of his work, refers to the remarkable cures which have taken place by this simple change, but professes himself unable to account for it. New York and other places have attracted great attention, and for many years this particular section was lost sight of. The remarkable effect produced upon the health of many of the visitors and settlers of Vineland have brought it again into notice, and it is coming to be resorted to from all sections by persons having chronic diseases.

This is not, however, the subject to which we now desire to address attention. The question is, What is it that is so healing in its prospects as to produce the remarkable cures which are constantly taking place? These cures are certainly among the most remarkable that we have ever known—enough to strike the mind with astonishment, and embracing all classes of diseases. If it was a mere improvement in health it might be considered natural enough and easily accounted for in a change of climate acting as a simple alterant. But it is more than this. Cases of heart disease, liver complaint, diseased kidneys, asthma, pulmonary complaints, female diseases, and all varieties of disease which flesh is heir to, appear to be cured as by miracle almost as suddenly as "Take up thy bed and walk." The question is, What is it that produces these cures? To show that this is not putting the case too strongly, out of hundreds of cases, we will illustrate by noticing several cases which had been doctored for the consumption for several years, and had wasted their time in an infirmary. Then came here, and in two weeks, they went to work, and have been well several years since. Another case of ten years' standing with chronic disease of the bladder and kidneys. The party came here, and in three days goes to work and has been well ever since, gaining about thirty pounds in flesh within two months, and working every day since, excepting the Sabbath. Nine cases out of ten of all the invalids who come to Vineland get cured as if by miracle.

The question is what is it? We have talented physicians in the place, and this is a subject well worthy their investigation. If they can trace these results to some certain causes it will be of great public interest.

VINELAND is a young, flourishing and enterprising town over in New Jersey, some thirty miles from Philadelphia.

Immigration and the Negro in South Carolina.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Columbia, gives the following information:

"Among the many ways in which progress is being made in this State conspicuous are the increasing facilities toward immigration. The agencies are private, and the results are decided, and will tell in time. An association—one as an instance for example of several others of a like kind—in the town of Newberry, near the [illegible] now introducing German laborers in this way at the rate of fifty a month. A number of planters met at the court-house several months ago, conferred upon the matter, agreed that white labor would pay, formed an association, appointed an agent, paid each a hundred dollars as a beginning fund, and the work commenced. The agent began by getting first small numbers—six, eight, ten or a dozen at a time—and from month to month brought on a few more; his number of immigrant laborers from January being just fifty. And thus the work will go on until May or thereabouts, when the demand for this year will slack off, to be renewed in the autumn for next year. I am informed by a member of this Newbury Association that the laborers already in service do at least fifty per cent. more work than negroes. The result is easy to be seen—the negro must give place to the Saxon and the Teuton. He must move nearer and nearer to the coast, where, on account of the malaria, the whites will be slow to go. Those persons who expect largely of the negro tell me that it will stimulate the negro to do fifty per cent. more work. But my reading of history does not teach me that, and does suggest that the stimulous (competition) that was applied to the negro race for three thousand years in Egypt without elevating him may be applied to the same race in Carolina cotton fields with the same result. I would be happy to expect otherwise, but my desire does not overcome my conviction."

Man-Eaters.

There are man-eaters among the South African hyenas, and these carniverous animals are greatly dreaded on account of the exceeding stealthiness and craft with which they achieve their object. They very seldom attempt to destroy the adult men and women, but limit their attacks to the young and defenceless children. On dark nights, the hyena is greatly to be feared, for he can be guided to his prey by the light of the nocturnal fires, which do not daunt an animal that is possessed by this fearful spirit of distructiveness, and at the same time can make his cautious approach unseen. As the family are lying at night buried in sleep, the hyena prowls round the enclosure, and finding a weak spot, the animal pushes aside the wattle-bands of which the fence is made and quietly creeps through the breech. Between the human inhabitants and the fence the cattle are picketed by night, and would form an easy prey to the hyena, if he chose to attack them. But he slips cautiously amid the sleeping beasts, and makes his way to the spot where lies a young child wrapped in deep slumber. Employing the same silent caution, the hyena slightly withdraws the sleeping child from the protecting cloak of its mother, and makes its escape with its prey before it can be intercepted. With such marvelous caution does this animal act, that it has often been known to remove an infant from the house without giving the alarm.

Agricultural.

[From the Standard.]

State Agricultural Society.

COURT-HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.
February 20, 1869.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the State Agricultural Society comprising the most intelligent and enterprising members was held this day at the above time and place pursuant to adjournment.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read and approved—an invitation was extended to all present to enroll their names as members of the Society, when a very large number responded.

Hon. S. H. Rogers, on behalf of the committee, appointed at the previous meeting, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Secretary of State and the Agricultural Committees of the Legislature, with reference to the organization of the Agricultural Bureau provided for by the State Constitution, and also to consider what changes may be necessary in the Constitution of the Society, to adapt it to present circumstances, to fix its relation to the State Bureau, when established, and to report to the next meeting of the Society.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee, viz: Hon. D. M. Barringer, Rev. J. Brinson Smith, D. D., T. H. Selby, R. Kingsland and Dr. R. L. Beall.

Mr. Rogers informed the Society that the Committee had examined into the Society's title to the land occupied by the Fair Grounds, and found that the deed drawn up by Hon. B. F. Moore, some years ago, had not been recorded—but that he had seen the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, who were ready to make up the deed, upon the terms heretofore agreed upon.

On motion, K. P. Battle, Esq., was appointed to prepare the deed above referred to, and have it duly recorded.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers, and on motion of R. C. Badger, Esq., a Comittee of five were appointed to make nominations. The Chair appointed on said Committee, Messrs. W. R. Pool, Gen. L. G. Estes, Rev. Dr. J. Brinson Smith, R. S. Tucker, and Dr. R. L. Beall, who reported the following, which was unanimously concurred in:

For President: K. P. Battle, Esq., of Wake.

For Vice-Presidents: R. R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, Col. S. L. Fremont, of New Hanover, Hon. D. M. Barringer, of Wake, S. P. [illegible] of Orange.

Recording Secretary: [illegible] Prescud, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. Brinson Smith, D. D., of Wake.

Treasurer: W. H. Jones, Raleigh.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to H. O. Parker, Esq., for the very acceptable manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman at this and previous meetings of the Society.

On motion of R. C. Badger,

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint all such Committees as may be required on the various subjects calculated to interest and advance the prosperity and usefulness of the Society, and that said Committee be requested to report at the next annual meeting of the Society, in October next.

Adopted.

On motion of Capt. T. F. Lee,

Resolved, That the President of the Society, and the Executive Committee, be authorized and have the power to make a contract with Messrs. G. W. Wynne & Co., or other parties, to put the Fair Grounds in order, and to enclose the same in consideration of certain privileges given them.

Mr. L. A. Bledsoe moved to amend by adding said agreement to be submitted to the next meeting of the Society, for approval or rejection, which, after a spirited and lengthy discussion, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. W. H. S. Sweet,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appinted by the President of this Society for the purpose of endeavoring to secure from the Government of the United States compensation for the use and occupancy of the grounds and property of the Society since the close of the war, and until the surrender of the property for the use of the Society. Adopted.

Committee contists of W. H. S. Sweet, R. S. Tucker, and Richard C. Badger.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to publish these proceedings in the city papers, with the request that they ask every paper in the State to copy.

The Society was entertained by very spirited and interesting speeches from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. S. H. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Smith, J. M. Heck, T. F. Lee, R. S. Tucker, M. A. Bledsoe, R. C. Badger, R. H. Battle, Jr., Dr. R. L. Beall, Rev. Wm. E. Pell and others.

On motion, the Society adjourned, to meet at the Court-House, in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, 1869.

K. P. BATTLE, President.

P. F. PRESCUD, Sec.

An editor of a paper informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they insisted that he had no business to know it, even if such were the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it however, by a short argument: 'When one stocking is pulled off, there is another left on; pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last.'

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

The Inauguration ceremonies in Washington passed off as usual, and General Grant having been duly installed, is now the Chief Executive of the nation. The character, the style, and the matter of his address on assuming the office, are such as to command the approval of the whole country.

We commend it to the careful perusal of all.

It is a candid, straightforward and honest avowal; that while the high position to which he has been called was unsought, he will always be prompted by a conscientious regard for duty, to carry out the wishes of the people, in the rigid enforcement of the laws enacted by their Representatives in Congress, whenever he deems them Constitutional; that, on the other hand, he will exercise his right to veto all enactments which, in his opinion, need this Executive interposition, to secure the country against rash or purely sectional legislation.

This Inaugural has a ring of the true metal in it. The intention of our new President is manifest to surround himself with none but men who are national in their feelings, and of unimpeachable integrity and patriotism; that he will war upon the abuses of office by the officials of the government; and strive, by means of honest subordinates in every department, to administer it with an unflinching determination to reduce public expenditures and to uphold, by economy and retrenchment, the public faith in our readiness and ability to discharge the heavy obligations of debt resting upon us.

Of the purity and honesty of his intentions we have not a shadow of doubt. We feel equally well assured of his capacity to carry them into practical execution; for we claim for him the possession of a larger amount of administrative ability, than that which has characterized his immediate predecessor in office.

If asked for the evidences of this marked Executive superiority, we would refer the questioner to Gen. Grant's career; to the acts done, and the duties performed, which have elevated him from comparatively an humble sphere to the notice of the country and the world, and raised him to the high and responsible office he now fills. In our opinion, no man has the capacity to marshall a large army, to form and execute plans and combinations of military strategy, in the face of a skillful and gallant foe, for such indisputably was the character of our [illegible] generals, officers and troops, unless he had been gifted in their largest measure, with the resources of a mind capable of originating and bringing to a successful issue, a masterly and systematic policy, which in its result and termination, proves to the fullest extent that he is possessed of wonderful prudence, consummate skill, determination, perseverance and bravery, as a commander, and imbued with sentiments of the loftiest patriotism and nationality. Sustaining the flag of his country, ball-pierced and stained with blood, during our great civil contest, he first attracts public attention and vindicates his claim as a great soldier and true patriot. His career in this field of public service we devoutly trust is ended forever. He now appears before us, with the pure and spotless banner of peace and universal freedom waving over him; bearing no vengeful mottoes against the conquered, no "*vae victis*" of the stern old Romans, but that noble, sublime sentiment, "Let us have peace." From the inmost depths of our very soul, we respond to that wish.—Let us have amity and concord, and indissoluble union at home and throughout the country. Let harmony prevail from centre to circumference of our vast realm, from turret to foundation stone of our great national edifice.

THE NORTHWESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The charter of said road has been so amended that the $25,000 taken by Surry county, is to be applied as a credit to the stock taken by Forsyth county, and the number of directors has been increased to twelve, instead of ten, as heretofore.—*Standard.*

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We publish this week, on our first page, the proceedings of a preliminary meeting held in Raleigh, on the 20th ult., with a view of requscitating and reorganizing the State Agricultural Society. An adjourned meeting will be held on the 25th inst., to which a general attendance from all parts of the State is invited. Success.

☞ Dr. G. W. SITES, well known in this community as an accomplished writer, has become associated in the editorial department of the Asheville, N. C., *News*.

DEATH OF HON. ROLAND JONES.—Hon. Roland Jones, formerly of this State, died in Shreveport, La., on the 5th of Febuary, in the 56th year of his age. Judge Jones was a native of Rowan county. He married Anne, daughter of Gov. Stokes. He served as Judge in his adopted State, and was elected a member of the Thirty-third Congress.

State Legislature.

Very little business of importance has been perfected.

In Senate, on Wednesday the 3rd, the bill to provide for public instruction was postponed.

In the House, the Treasurer was authorized to borrow money to supply temporary deficiencies.

A bill passed forbidding parties who obtain divorces to marry again in two years.

In Senate, on Thursday, the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money was passed.

The 15th article of the Constitution of the United States was adopted. This article establishes negro sufirage.

In the House the above article was also adopted.

In Senate, on Friday, nothing of importance.

The House considered the Homestead Bill.

In Senate, on Saturday, the Davidson Rail Road bill passed. Other Rail Road bills under consideration.

In the House nothing of interest.

The bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes, has passed both Houses of the General Assembly; and the report of the Committee of Conference upon the amendments of the Senate has also been concurred in. It will be printed as soon as possible, and sent out for the instruction of assessors, &c., in the different counties of the State. This bill prescribes the manner of procedure in assessing property, and preparing lists for the collection of taxes under the bill to raise revenue, now under consideration in the Senate. When the latter bill passes, if the lists are prepared, the pressing wants of the State can be immediately supplied by taxation.—*Standard.*

The Senate, on Monday, had the school bill under consideration.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, reported bill to repeal all acts of the General Assembly, and ordinances of the Convention, passed since the first of May, 1861, suspending the statute of limitations, recommending that it be referred to the Committee on Relief. Agreed to. Bill to regulate the drawing of jurors; bill concerning claims against the several counties of the State; bill to stay executions, and bill concerning orphans and destitute children, with recommendation that they do not pass.

A bill was received from the Senate authorizing the North Western N. C. Railroad company to receive subscriptions to complete its road, with amendments. Concurred in.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

THE APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS—DISTINGUISHED MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Grant, to day, relieved the publiccuriosity in relation to his Cabinet by sending in the nominations to the Senate. Messages containing these and other nominations were delivered to the Senate at 2 o'clock, P. M. by members of General Grant's staff. The Senate immediately went into executive session, and confirmed the Cabinet appointments, as follows:

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State—E. B. Washbourne, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—A. T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.

Attorney General—E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania.

General Schofield remains, for the present, as Secretary of War.

The nominations of the members of the new cabinet took everybody by surprise, as a different cast, with the exception of two names, had previously been circulated at the Capitol.

The general opinion in Washington, is, that the appointments possess little if any political significance.

The announcement of the Cabinet in Cangress, created such confusion that a recess was declared.

The President has nominated Gen. Sherman as General, Sheridan to be Lt. General, Schofield to be Major General, and Augar, Brigadier General, and Columbus Delano, of Ohio, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. All, with the Cabinet, were confirmed.

SOMETHING EXTRA FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

It is well known that THE LITTLE CORPORAL, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has a larger circulation than any other Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by real merit and enterprise.

The Publishers are endeavoring to double their immense circulation this year, and have determined to send their Magazine three months—January, February and March numbers of 1869—*free* to every family who will send their address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. These are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form.

Address ALFRED L. SEWELL & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

Havana steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived. Negrete routed and escaped, with few adherants. Gen. Malo killed. Many rebels captured. Col. Prists, implicated with Negrete, was captured near Vera Cruz, taken to that city and shot. Gen. Rosencrans and Juarez are frequently closeted.

Coal.

We have in our possession as pure a specimen of stone coal, found by one of our young friends and brought to us for examination, as we have ever met with. It was found, if we understood him correctly, in the bank of one of our streams. It was most probably cast thither by some one who was unwilling to give it storage room any longer. The matter, however, merits and shall have investigation.

We have been told that the discovery of the valuable coal-beds of Pennsylvania, was the result of pure accident. A hunter in pursuit of a deer, swinging himself up the mountain and grasping the undergrowth, to aid his ascent, tore one of his supports out of the soil. Clinging to the roots of the bush were pieces of coal which attracted his attention. He was ignorant of any uses to which they might be applied; but struck by their singular appearance, he pocketed and carried them to his cabin. A number of years thereafter a wandering geologist, seeing them and appreciating their value, induced the old woodsman to guide him to the point of their discovery. An out crop of the coal seam, at that particular point, revealed to him at once the boundless wealth buried underneath.

From that single and singular discovery, millions and millions of wealth have accrued, and the supply is, to all appearances, exhaustless. Let us not, however, depend upon accidental discoveries. Let intelligent, inquiring seekers, whenever opportunity offers, give heed to any unusual indication on the surface or in the soil. It might happen that some discovery fully as great and important as that of the Pennsylvania hunter, will reward the seeker and discoverer of minerals in Western North Carolina.

"Bob."

It's quite a short name, gentlemen, (the ladies not being expected to read this item,) and spells the same both ways. It's Mr. Hall's Bob, a beautiful, well-trained brown pointer, belonging to J. O., who has the field to himself since Capt. Headly emigrated to the river region.

Somehow or other, we have a special eye and fondness for a full blood, be he pointer, setter or hound. Away with your mongrels and curs of low degree.

We have never witnessed Bob's performances in the field; but from the look of his eye and the "cut of his jib," we'll wager that he is beyond extra, and term him superfine. We intend to accompany his owner on a hunt some of these days, and if Bob comes up to time, you shall hear of him again, dear reader.

THE ILLS THAT FLESH IS HEIR TO.—Stepping, on a recent occasion, into Dr. Kechlin's office, we found him engaged in an exceedingly interesting experiment.

He was testing the fluid secretion of a patient for whom he told us he thought there was little or no hope of recovery.—He further made mention, that in years of practice, this was the second similar case only that had come under his notice for treatment.

The fluid submitted to the test was in its original condition clear and odorless, but when heated in a glass retort, evolved fumes not to be distinguished from those of boiling sorghum or molasses. To bring the matter to an entirely satisfactory conclusion, a few drops of *liquor potassae* were added, and the liquid upon which the experiment was made, though perfectly clear before, was instantly changed to a dark brown hue. This latter anticipated result, satisfied the doctor that his original diagnosis of the case was correct.

Verily, man is fearfully and wonderfully made. The derangement of even a small and perhaps almost invisible organ in our system, may induce untold suffering, disease and death.

List of Letters remaining in Post Office at Salem, N. C., March 1st, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. David Anderson, Miss M. J. Baker, Miss Mary Cook, Miss Elizabeth Foltz, Miss Annie Hege, Miss Bettie Laugenour, Miss Mary Long, Miss Harty E. Martin, Miss Louisa M. Null, Miss Sarah Pratt, Miss Lizzie Peddicord, Miss Antinette Peddicord, Miss Fannie Spach, Miss H. Sink, Miss Lucetta Stuart, Miss Mary E. Smith, Miss Phœbe E. Turner, Miss Ann Whicker, Miss Sarah Waisner.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Green Barnett, B. L, Bitting, Jeremiah Ball, Nat. Boyden, Henry Clayton, Lewis Cook, Thos. Capple, col. Edward Foltz, Sanford Fishel, Thos. Fisher, Wm. Fuqua, J. S. Gibson, Henry Gibson, Andrew Gillam, 2, J. W. Huffman, William Hinshaw, Edwin Hanes, C. Hawkins, Caleb Idol, John A. Jones, Rev. F. H. Jones, Nat Kidner, John A. Ledford, Henry Sweingood, Rev. A. J. Laughlin, John Mustin, Charles Masten, M. Masten, (Sheriff,) Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, Moses Nicholson, Henry Newsom, A. M. Noble, J. A. Pace, Jas. G. Phillips, Eli Sides, Wm. Snider, Dave Stolts, J. S. Sapp, W. H. Shepard, W. B. Stipe, E. B. Teague, A. G. Thomas, D. M, Tucker, Alfred Williams, David Zimmerman.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
sale at BLUM'S.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The oath of office was administered to President Grant at 12 o'clock on the 4th inst.

In his inaugural address, President Grant said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought, and I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people, and on all leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privileges of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose.—But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are made to govern all alike—those opposed to, as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country having just emerged from a great rebellion many questions will come before me for settlement in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person,—property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for to protect the national honor. Every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay, and to this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue—a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected and the greatest practicable retrenchment in every department of government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge I trust into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries. Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box. The precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, for which we are now forging the key to unlock to meet the very contingency that is now upon us—ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access—but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now and not before. Whilst the question of specie payment is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow in the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who from their age, must be the rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions—geographical, political and religious—can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indian—is a subject deserving of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.—It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

STATE NEWS.

Religious Fanaticism---Two Horrid Murders---Body of One of the Victims Burnt!

In the northern portion of Alaxander county, N. C., near the Wilkes line, there resided a family consisting of Jas. Land, his wife, two sans and a daughter, all grown. They all, except the daughter, claimed to be members of the Baptist Church, and she preferred another denomination, peahaps Methodist. All, it seems, united in their efforts to reclaim her from what they considered the influence of the devil, and embrace their religion, which she persistently refused to do. On Monday of last week, in consequence of her obsinacy, one of her brothers shot her dead, to destroy the devil in her, and to make sure work of the job, the family proceeded to burn the body! The smoke and oder, attracted the attention of a neighbor, who went to inquire the cause, and when he arrived, was ordered away with a threat to shoot him. He retired and after reinforcing with several of the neighbors again appeared at the spot, where they found the body of the young woman a charred mass covered with burning logs. After removing the remains of the victim from the burning mass, they arrested the old man, and the other miscreants of the family, who had been concerned in the hellish orgy, and brought and lodged them in the jail at Taylorsville. The devil being still rampant in the bosoms of the inhuman murderers, on the following Wednesday night, the old woman, wife and mother, was strangled and choaked to death by the other three in prison, and when the Jailer entered the next morning, he beheld her gastly corpse stretched upon the floor, and the inhuman monsters standing around in dogged silence. Presuming that no further violence would take place, the father and two sons were still left in one room; but on the following night, the two sons beset the father, and before relief could be afforded by the jailor who was attracted by his struggles and the noise that ensued, in their efforts to destroy his life, they had nearly torn out the tongue of the old man.

We have rarely ever heard of crimes so unnatural and revolting, even in the rampant days of New England Witchcraft. The criminals will be tried at the ensuing term of the Court for Alexander county, next month.—*Statesville American.*

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—On Sunday morning last, all the prisoners confined in the county jail at Asheville made their escape. Among them is Col. Keith, whose case is well known to the public.

On last Sunday, between eighty and ninety emigrants from Randolph county, left for Illinois, Kansas and Indiana. This is lamentable.

Four thousand shares of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad owned by the State, have been purchased by parties in Baltimore.

Gen. Robt. F. Hoke has settled at Lynchburg, Va.

A colored woman, aged one hundred and twelve years, died in Wilkes county on last Monday.

From Washington.

On the 4th, in the House, a number of appropriation bills passed.

In Senate, a motion to act on Mrs. Lincoln's allowance failed—23 to 27. Also, to repeal the tenure of office bill failed—14 to 2.

Caucus nominations were ratified.—Blaine is elected Speaker—136 to Kerr, 57.

The President pocketed the following bills; to reorganize the Judiciary; to reduce the navy and marine Corps; for the further security of equal rights in the district of Columbia; strengthening the public credit. The Indian appropriation bill failed to reach the President.

Mr. Johnson remained at the White House until noon. President Grant went from the Capitol to the White House. A delegation from Alabama was the only Southern organization in the procession. Grant's father fell down the steps of the Capitol and was considerably injured.—The utmost good humor prevailed during the day.

On reaching the White House, Grant received the following:

BERLIN, March 4.

My congratulations on the solemn day.

[Signed.] BISMARCK.

Gov. Brownlow's arm had to be supported while swearing in as Senator.

Further election of officers showed 128 to 59 as the relative strength of parties in the House. Seats were drawn and the House adjourned.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 4th inst, by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. JAMES A. REICH to Miss PAULINA MILLER, both of Salem.

On Tuesday the 26th of January, by E. D. Terrell, Esq. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WM. H. WILKINS to Miss LETTICIA SHACKLEFORD, youngest daughter of Samuel Shackleford. All of Stokes county, N. C.

On the 18th of Feb., by the same, at the residence of Wm Young, Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER to Miss MARTHA J., eldest daughter of Wm. Young. All of Stokes county.

In Winston, on the 2d of March, by Rev. W. W. Albea, Mr. W. T. SCOTT, of Iowa, to Mrs. MARY CALHOUN, of Winston, N. C.

DIED,

On the 10th of February, at his father's residence in Forsyth county, Mr. ISAAC H. PITTS, aged 35 years, 1 month and 7 days. He was buried with Masonic honor.

In Winston, Feb. 22d, WALTER L., infant son of H. U., and M. M. Miller, aged six months.

In Lincolnton, on the 13th inst., C. C. HENDERSON, Esq., in the 66th yeas of his age. The loss of such a man would be deeply felt in any community.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

A SUMMARY OF THE INSTALLATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTS FROM WASHINGTON TO GRANT.

The inauguration of Gen. Grant at Washington on the 4th was the twenty-first event of the kind since the adoption of the constitution, unless the swearing into office of Messrs. Tyler, Filmore and Johnson be so dignified. But although there have been twenty inaugurations of President, yet only fourteen individuals have been elected to the office, six of them—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln—have been twice chosen. Three Presidents have died in office—Harrison, Taylor and Linclon—the first after serving one month, the second sixteen months and four days, and the third six weeks, lacking some hours, of his second term. No President has retired from office on accouunt of the limitation of his term without feeling that his popularity and influence had waned since his election. Since the time of Washington the entrance of the Chief Magistrate into office has been celebrated with more or less pomp, and it is stated that the scenes of the 4th, were fully as brilliant as any before. In this connection a brief resume of past inaugurations will not perhaps, be amiss.

WASHINGTON.

The first inauguration of Washington took place at New York on the 30th of April, 1789. He arrived there from Mt. Vernon, where a congressional committee had been sent to meet him on the 23d, his journey having been a series of enthusiastic greetings. From the 23d to the 30th, Washington remained at his house on the corner of Pearl and Cherry streets, and received addresses from public bodies. At nine o'clock on the morning of inauguration day prayers were offered up for the preservation of the President, in all the churches. At noon Washington was escorted to the Federal State House, on Wall street, where the United States sub-treasury now stands, when he was received in form by Congress. He then, accompanied by the members, proceeded to the balcony in front of the building, facing Broad street, and took the oath of office, which was administered to him by Chancelor Livingston. At the close of the ceremony the Chancelor exclaimed, "Long live Gen. Washington," which was taken up and repeated by the immense concourse of people who witnessed the proceedings. The President returned to the Senate chamber, and there delivered an address, at the close of which all went to St. Paul's Church and listened to a sermon by the Right Rev. Samuel Provost. The day's festivities were concluded with balls and display of fireworks. It was remarked that Washington wore a suit of black broadcloth of home manufacture.

His second inauguration took place at Philadelphia on the 4th of March, 1793. The members of Congress, heads of departments, justices of the Supreme Court and foreign ministers assembled in the Senate chamber at noon, where the oath of office was administered by Judge Cushing of the Supreme Court. The event was announced to the people by salvos of artillery. Washington then delivered his inaugural address, and was escorted to his house by a large military procession. The 'Republican Court,' was then in its glory, and some brilliant parties were given in the evening.

JOHN ADAMS.

The inauguration of John Adams took place at Philadelphia on the 4th of March, 1797. The ceremonies occurred in Representatives' hall in the presence of a large concourse, including Washington, Jefferson (who had just been sworn in as Vice-President,) the Judges of the Supreme Court, and diplomatic corps, the heads of the departments, officers of the army and navy, and members of Congress and many ladies. At noon Washington and Adams entered the hall together. The President elect made a short speech, and the oath was administered by Chief Justice Ellsworth. Soon after, Adams, Jefferson, and Washington retired, and were escorted home amid salvos of artillery and loud cheers. In the evening there were the usual festivities, and a grand dinner was given to Washington by the merchants of the city at O'eller's Hotel.

JEFFERSON.

Jefferson was inaugurated for the first time, at Washington on the 4th of March, 1801. In accordance with the extreme simplicity advocated and practiced by him, he discarded the pomp which had characterized the inaugural ceremonies of his predecessors, and rode to the capitol with an unpretending escort. Neither Mr. Adams nor Mr Sedgwick was present at the proceedings, both having left for Massachusetts before they began, and the great concourse of people, which had served to make the previous inauguration imposing, was wanting, the travelling facilities of those days being too limited to admit of people coming to the capital from distant places. Dressed in a plain suit, Jefferson entered the Senate chamber alone, and took the seat of Vice-President Burr. As soon as he had delivered his address, the oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall, and the event was celebrated by the discharge of artillery. In the evening he gave a reception, over which Mrs. Madison presided.

His second inauguration on the 4th of March, 1805, was much more brilliant than the first, and was witnessed by a much larger number of people. Among the lions present was Comodore Preble, who had recently returned from his bombardment of Tripoli. As before, the ceremonies took place in the Senate chamber, and Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath.

MADISON.

Madison revived the imposing ceremonies of Washington's time, and his second inauguration was remarkable for its display. Mrs. Madison was a very hospitable lady, and was the originator of the system of etiquette which has prevailed at

the white house ever since. The Presidential 'levees,' were an idea of hers, for the purpose of giving the people generally an opportunity of visiting the President without the familiarities of an invitation. His first inauguration took place on the 4th of March, 1809 in the House of Representatives, where he took the oath of office and delivered an address. In the evening he gave a reception at the White House.

At his second inauguration in 1813, he was escorted to the capitol by a legion of volunteer dragoons, and was received with martial honors by the militia of the District. A very large crowd was present, among them Henry Clay, and the oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. In the evening there was a grand inauguration ball at Davis's Hotel.

MONROE.

Monroe was inaugurated for the first time on the 4th of March, 1817. The President and D. D. Tompkins, of New York, the Vice-President, were escorted to the capitol by a cavalcade, and met the dignitaries in the Senate chamber, where the Vice-President was sworn in. Then, for the first time at any inauguration, a procession was formed, which proceeded to the platform outside the building, and the President delivered his inaugural address within hearing of the multitude. The oath of office was then administered and the event commemorated by the fireing of cannon. In the evening there was an inauguration ball at Davis's Hotel.

The 4th of March coming on Sunday in 1821, the second inauguration of Monroe took place on Monday, 5th. The ceremonies occurred in Representatives' Hall in the presence of the dignitaries of the country and an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen.

J. Q. ADAMS.

The inauguration of J. Q. Adams, in 1825, was the most imposing that ever occurred, and was in striking contrast to the simplicity of his predecessor. Adams and Monroe were accompanied to the capitol by troops and a civil cavalcade, where they were received with military honors by the marine corps. The ceremonies took place in Representatives' Hall, where were assembled the members of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Heads of Departments and the diplomatic corps. The galleries were filled with brilliantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. The President read his address from the Speaker's chair, after which the oath was administered by the Chief Justice. As soon as the preceedings were over, Gen. Jackson, who had been the candidate of the democracy against Mr. Adams at the late election, advanced and shook hands with him. The President was escorted back to his house as he came, and in the evening received his friends.

JACKSON.

The concourse of people who came from the most distant parts of the country to witness the inauguration of Gen. Jackson was so great as to excite astonishment in the journals of the day and among public men. His election had inspired a feeling of confidence through all sections of the country, which had not been felt for some years, and the curiosity to witness "Old Hickory" was very great. Like Jefferson, disdaining all formalities, Jackson declined a large escort and rode on horseback to the capitol. He entered the Senate chamber shortly before noon, attended by the marshals and committee of arrangements, and took his seat in front of the Secretary's desk. There were present on the floor the dignitaries of the land, the diplomatic corps, and a large number of ladies. The Representatives were admitted to one of the galleries. At noon they all proceeded to the eastern portico, and the President delivered his inaugural address. Chief Justice Marshall then administered the oath, the conclusion of which was followed by salvos of artillery.

His second inauguration on the 4th of March, 1833, was as free from formalities as the first. With Van Buren, the Vice-President, he went to the Senate Chamber, where the oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. The inaugural address was terse and brief.

VAN BUREN.

At Van Buren's inauguration—the 4th of March, 1837—all the splendor which had been omitted by Gen. Jackson was revived. The General and his successor, seated in a phæton built of the wood of the frigate Constitution, was escorted to the Capitol by a large body of cavalry and infantry. The day was delightful, and Pennsylvania avenue was lined with people for more than a mile between the White House and the Capitol, who cheered the retiring and incoming President vociferously. The ceremonies took place on the east portico, where in the presence of an immense assemblage of people, and the members of Congress and other high officials, and the foreign ministers, Van Buren delivered his inaugural address and took the oath of office, which was administered by the new Chief Justice Mr. Taney.

HARRISON.

Gen. Harrison was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841. Never before had there been such an influx of politicians to the capitol, bent on obtaining office by hook or by crook. The procession which escorted the General from his hotel to the capitol was very fine, and he himself, mounted on a splendid white charger, attracted great attention. On arriving at the capitol, Gen. Harrison attended by the members of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the foreign ministers and other distinguished persons, proceeded to the east portico, and the President elect read his inaugural. Just before the close he stopped, when Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office, and Gen Harrison then concluded his address. The President was then escorted to the White House, where he held a reception in the afternoon. In the evening there were grand balls and other festivities, several of which the President attended.

TYLER.

Gen Harrison's death on the 4th of April, 1841, caused the execution for the first time of the provision in the constitution which makes the Vice-President the acting Chief magistrate of the nation in such cases. The heads of departments waited upon Mr. Tyler on the 6th, and he took an oath before the Hon. William Cranch, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to faithfully support the constitution. Tyler himself thought that the oath he took on assuming the Vice-Presidency was sufficient, but he consented to take the additional oath in order to avoid any possible trouble.

POLK.

The brilliancy of President Polk's inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1845, was greatly dimmed by a heavy rain storm. Nevertheless, the procession was quite large, the famous Empire Club of New York, under command of Captain Isaiah Rynder, being the most conspicuous body. On reaching the capitol, the procession was joined by Mr. Tyler, and thence went through the rotunda to the east portico. Here Mr. Polk made his address and took the oath of office, after which he was escorted to the White House. The President gave a reception in the afternoon, and an inauguration ball came off in Jackson Hall in the evening.

TAYLOR.

In 1849 the 4th of March came on Sunday (the second time when a President was to enter into office,) and the inauguration ceremonies therefore occurred the next Monday. The day was ushered in with peals of bells, music and the display of flags. The procession to the capitol was very large and fine, the military display never having been equalled before or since. Gen. Taylor and Mr. Polk rode in carriages, and it has been estimated that some 20,000 persons listened to the inaugural. Gen. Taylor's appearance on the east portico was the signal for immense cheering, and during his address, and after he had taken the oath of office, the cheers were overwhelming. The fireing of cannon celebrated the event, and the festivities were concluded with a grand ball.

FILLMORE.

Gen. Taylor died on the 9th of January, 1850, and two days after, a joint convention of the Houses of Congress was held in Representatives' hall, when Mr. Fillmore entered and swore to defend the constitution. This being all that was considered necessary, he at once assumed the reins of office.

PIERCE.

Mr. Pierce was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1853. It snowed fast, but that did not detract from the brightness of the scene. There was a procession one mile in length which escorted Messrs. Fillmore and Pierce to the capitol. The route was lined with vast numbers of people, who cheered enthusiastically, to which General Pierce, standing erect in his carriage, responded. The foreign ministers, dressed in their glittering uniforms, rode in their state carriages guarded by a squadron of cavalry. On arriving at the capitol the outgoing and incoming Presidents proceeded to the Senate chamber, where the high officials of the nation were assembled. Then a procession was formed and marched to the east portico, where a large staging had been erected. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney, after which the President delivered his inaugural address. He was frequently greeted with cheers during its delivery, and its conclusion was followed by the ringing of bells, martial music, and the firing of cannon. The President was then escorted to the White House and Mr. Fillmore to Willard's Hotel. In the evening Mr. Fillmore dined with Mr. Pierce and several balls took place. President Pierce was the first since Washington's time, we think, who delivered his inaugural address after taking the oath; all the previous Presidents beginning with the older Adams, having made their address and then taken the oath of office.

BUCHANAN.

The inauguration of Mr. Buchanan took place on the 4th of March, 1857, amid a large assemblage, and attended with brilliant ceremonies. The inaugural address was delivered as usual, from the east portico of the capitol, and the customary festivals took place in the evening.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

The particulars of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln are too fresh in the minds of of all to need any recapitulation, and the events attending the accession to the Presidenty of Mr. Johnson in 1865 are equally well known.

SPRING IMPORTATION.
1869.

RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
237 & 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET CRAPES, SILKS AND SATINS,
Illusions, Blonds, Laces,
Ruches, Netts and Velvets,
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Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice and variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
March, 1869. 20-4t

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM-BOOKS,
DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c.. &c
At the.....BOOK STORE

New Crop Cardenas Molasses!!
MOMENTLY EXPECTED DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

SCHOONER "T. S. McCLELLAN" with 273 hhds.' 37 tierces, 18 bbls,

CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
in PRIME NEW PACKAGES.

Attention of dealers is called to the quality of this cargo, as being superior to any imported this season.

For sale in lots to suit, by
O. G. PARSELY, & CO.,
Importers, Wilmington, N. C.
March 6, 1869. 21-2w

HORSE STOLEN!
$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, in this county, on Sunday night last, a small dark-roan mare, with black mane and tail, about five years old, and has a slight defect in her right eye.

A reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for the delivery of said mare to me, or for any information so that I can get her.

NANCY HUFF.
Salem, N. C., March 8. 1869. 21-tf

Just Received,
AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of March next, at the court-house door in Winston, I will sell, for cash, 105 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the lands of Mary Atwood, R. Gray and others, seized as the property of JNO. T. ATWOOD, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 12 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the lands of James Sprinkle and others, seized as the property liable for the payment of the Taxes due and owing by J. A. Apperson.

On the 16th day of March next, at the post-office in Kernersville, I will sell, for cash, 178 ACRES OF LAND adjoining J. C. Holder and others, seized as the property of Jno. D. Holder, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 72 ACRES OF LAND adjoining Jno. D. Holder and others, seized as the property of J. C. Holder, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 120 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the lands of Alfred Calhoun, W. M. Medearis and others, seized as property liable for the payment of the United States Taxes due and owing by Elijah Nelson.

JOHN CRANE, Collector,
By Jos Worth, *Dept. Col.*
Feb. 23, 1869.-3t.

Execution Sale.

PURSUANT to a *Venditioni Exponas* issued from the U. S. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1868, in the case of Uriah Hunt & Son, vs George W. Hege, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door in Lexington, N. C., on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1869,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

known as the Michael Tract, levied on as the property of George W. Hege, adjoining the lands of Henry Walser, Gaither Walser, and the heirs of Philip Walser, containing NINETY-TWO ACRES, with EIGHT DWELLING HOUSES and one SEMINARY thereon.

This valuable tract of land lies in Davidson County, between the road leading from Salem to Salisbury and the Yadkin River. The Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M.

DAN'L R. GOODLOE, U. S. Marshal,
By T. CHITTY, Deputy.
Feb. 23, 1869.-8t.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA
STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM
NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C.



THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. Hunter.
Wm. P. CLYDE,..... " D. P. Morgan.
REBECCA CLYDE..... " O. Chichester.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " John Moore.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

The attention of Shippers is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
Worth & Daniel, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
James Hand, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having, on the 9th day of February, 1869, taken letters of administration according to law, on the estate of Anna Paulina Herman, deceased; and also letters of administration, *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, on the estate of John G. Herman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estates, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose—otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estates will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. DE SCHWEINITZ,
Administrator.
Salem, Feb. 19, 1869 18-3t.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SIMMS' NOVELS.

The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.
For sale at BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of Aprli next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist, with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*
Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

The Old North State Forever.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY
SHOULD USE THE
Bartlett White Lead
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

READ THIS.

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

BARBER SHOP
AT HALL'S CORNER.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as an experienced BARBER, at the above named stand, recently occupied as a Jewelry establishment.

He flatters himself that, fully understanding his business in all its branches, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him.

A. S. JONES.
Salem N. C. March 5-1m.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS DREAM BOOKS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.
A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black-mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

Price Only $2.50 per Copy.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.
Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews' to Chalk Level, in said county:—And there being no Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made: It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.

N. S. COOK, Exofficio Clerk.
Feb. 12, 17-1m.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with Dr. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.
Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.
MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lehman and T B Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. D. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. Metice and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.
YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nobo Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16...8t.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of
PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.
Readers—The New Elementary Readers, the N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's
Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry,
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
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ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CYPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.
INKS!—*Black, Red, Blue and Violet.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper, Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.
American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.
COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT.
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS.
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's Adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	Brain,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Lost Lenore,	Hunter's Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupeds,	Ocean Waifs,

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Poetry Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauchene, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

HUMOROUS.

Some people say they shell peas when they unshell them; that they husk corn when they unhusk it, that they dust furniture when they undust, or take the dust from it, that they scale fish when they unscale them.

A doctor returned a coat to his tailor because it did not fit him. The tailor seeing the doctor at the funeral of one of his patients said: 'Ah, doctor, you are a happy man!' 'Why?' 'Because' replied the tailor, 'you never have any of your bad work returned on your hands.

'Why don't you fire at those partridges?' exclaimed a gentleman to a sportsman; 'don't you see you have the whole covey before you?' 'I know I have,' said Tompkins; 'but when I have a good aim at one, two or three others will fly up right betwix me and the one I aim at.'

A young man who recently fell in love with a beautiful young lady, says that when he learned the other evening that she reciprocated his passion, he felt as though he was sitting on top of a meeting house and every shingle was a jewsharp.

In the last illness of the witty George Coleman, the Doctor being late in an appointment, appologized to his patient, saying he had called in to see a man who had fallen down a well. 'Did he kick the bucket, doctor?' groaned out George.

'I hope this hand is not counterfeit,' said a lover as he was toying with his sweetheart's fingers. 'The best way to find that out is to *ring* it,' was the hearty reply.

They tell a story about a man out west who had a hair lip, upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh. It adhered, and filled up the space admirably. This was all well enough until, in compliance with the fashion, he undertook to raise a mustache, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

A medical student said he had never been able to discover the bone of contention, and desired to know whether it is not situated very near the jaw bone?

'Marriage,' said an unfortunate husband, 'is the churchyard of love.' 'And you men,' replied his wife, 'are the grave-diggers.'

'Who's there?' said Robison, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door.

'A friend,' was the answer.

'What do you want?'

'Want to stay here all night.'

'Queer taste of yours, ain't it? But stay there by all means,' was the benevolent rejoinder.

A waggish Chicago editor was waited upon by a delirquent country subscriber who complained of being dunned. Pointing to a bit of flour paste beside him, with which he was making a column of paragraphs, he exclaimed tragically, 'That's my dinner for to-day! Do you wonder at your being dunned?' The subscriber did'nt wonder—paid up and mizzled.

Ben Hill said to the Georgia negroes the other day, 'I have studied the history of your race for 4000 years.' He must be rather advanced in years. Is he one of the 'eternal hills?'

Judge ——, when first admitted to the bar, was a very blundering speaker. On one occasion, when he was trying a case of replevin, involving the right of property in a lot of hogs, he said: Gentlemen of the jury—there are just twenty-four hogs in the drove; just twenty four, gentle men; exactly twice as many as there are in that jury-box.'

COLD COMFORT.—An old missionary, who had been many years in Labrador, was at length compelled to return, his influence all gone, and his mission entirely fruitless. A young man who was just fledged into the ministeral status, was appointed in his place, and before he went on his assignation, he thought he would visit his venerable predecessor and learn from him the cause of his troubles in the land of icebergs. The old man received him cordially.

'Venerable brother,' said the young man, 'I wish you to tell me the cause of your difficulty that I may avert a like failure. Must I preach them a hell that is hot?'

'No, my young friend,' said the old missionary, laying his hand on his brother's arm; 'no that was the rock I split on. I preached it very warm to them, and they rather liked the idea of going there. I think if you preach them a hell fifty degrees colder that Labrador you will drive them all to repentance.'

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Feb. 20, 1868 26–

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Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

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Salem, Oct 18, 1867. 9–tf.

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Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
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In all kinds of grass and of grain,
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The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
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Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

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Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

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Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

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E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

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